98th Congress
1st Session

COMMITTEE PRINT

S. PRT.
No. 41

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE

REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES DELEGATION

TO THE

69TH CONFERENCE OF THE
INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

HELD IN

ROME, ITALY

SEPTEMBER 12 to 23, 1982

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1983

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U.S. DELEGATION

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Hon. GEORGE BUSH,
President of the Senate,
Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the provisions of 22 U.S.C. 276, as amended, I submit a report to Congress of the fall meeting of the Interparliamentary Union held in Rome, Italy from September 12 to 23, 1982.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT T. STAFFORD,
President, United States Group of the Interparliamentary Union.

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BACKGROUND

The IPU is the oldest and most broadly representative interparliamentary association in the world. It dates its existence from 1889; its official membership now includes 98 national groups.

Outstanding achievements of the IPU in the past have included the following: It was key in promoting international arbitration and initiated the creation of the Permanent Court of International Justice; it has had an important role in European integration; and it began discussion on security and cooperation in Europe and facilitated the Helsinki Agreement on European Cooperation and Security. Special IPU investigations have been conducted on the human rights situation in certain countries, and particular attention has been given to the situation concerning parliamentarians. The IPU has also served as a forum for debate and resolution on strategic and conventional arms issues, on the Mideast conflict, on international terrorism, and on southern Africa.

In addition, the IPU provides modest technical assistance and facilitates informational exchange to improve parliamentary institutions throughout the world. Six leaders in the IPU, including the two cofounders, have been awarded Nobel Peace Prizes.

The purpose of the IPU, according to its statutes, is to promote personal contacts between members of all parliaments and to unite them in common action to secure and maintain the full participation of their respective states in the firm establishment and development of representative institutions and in the advancement of the work of international peace and cooperation, particularly by supporting the objectives of the United Nations. It pursues these objectives by convening regular meetings each spring and fall, usually in the capital of one of its members. Other special sessions are also occasionally convened for deliberation on issues of special regional or topical concern.

Through these various sessions, the Union brings together parliamentarians representing different ideologies and countries for the objective study of political, economic, social, juridical, and cultural problems of international significance.

The spring meeting is primarily devoted to the work of the five standing study committees, currently constituted as follows: (1) Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament; (2) Committee on Parliamentary, Juridical and Human Rights Questions; (3) Economic and Social Committee; (4) Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Environmental Committee; and (5) Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions. The study committees, on which each national group is represented by one member and one substitute, prepare draft resolutions which are submitted to the fall Conference.

The fall Conference meets in plenary session for debate on issues presented by the study committees and occasionally on supplementary items presented according to the IPU statutes. At the fall Conference, study committees are reconvened for several sessions to reconsider resolutions and any amendments and to make final recommendations for adoption by the fall Conference. These then become the official IPU positions for the year.

The IPU Council meets during both the spring and fall sessions, to determine and guide activities of the Union and control implementation. The Council can also give special consideration to supplementary issues raised by its members. Each national group is represented on the Council by two delegates.

The IPU Executive Committee consists of 10 members. In addition, the president of the Council serves as president and ex officio member of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee usually meets before and after each spring and fall session acting primarily as a steering committee and overseeing the work of the IPU Secretary General and his Secretariat staff.

The U.S. Congress participates in the IPU and sends delegations to meetings and conferences in accordance with 22 U.S.C. 276, as amended by Public Law 95–45. In accordance with these provisions, delegations are appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

SUMMARY

The 69th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union was held in Rome, Italy between September 12 to 23, 1982. Attending were members of Parliament from 91 countries as well as observers from international organizations, most affiliated with the United Nations. A total of 931 delegates, including 615 members of Parliament, participated.

The established agenda for the Rome meeting included disarmament, parliamentary and human rights, hunger, the world environment, and the elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism. Supplementary items of an urgent nature were added at the Rome meeting, and included the situation in Lebanon and the Palestinian question, the invasion of Afghanistan, and the Ethiopian aggression against the Somalia Democratic Republic. The spring meeting in Lagos had debated and voted on draft resolutions for the established agenda items. The Conference adopted a total of nine resolutions.

The U.S. Group submitted amendments to the five draft resolutions adopted at the spring meeting. In addition, the U.S. delegation submitted a draft resolution on the situation in Lebanon, and actively sought to encourage a balance in the wording of that resolution, albeit with only limited success.

All members of the U.S. delegation actively participated in the work of the fall session, and each spoke to explain American views on the agenda issues. U.S. delegates presented a wide range of amendments to protect U.S. foreign policy interests and those of our friends abroad.

Strong concerns about martial law in Poland and continued South African occupation of Namibia were expressed. American views and experience in the fields of environmental protection, food production and distribution, and disarmament were shared formally by U.S. delegates at the committee meetings.

Besides the formal meetings, the IPU offers opportunities to share with Parliamentarians from many nations experiences, goals, and perspectives on an informal basis. This exchange contributes to better understanding throughout the world of American motivations and actions. U.S. delegates, in turn, receive invaluable insights into the motivations and actions of other governments, and thus strengthen the Congress' understanding of these factors in an increasingly interdependent world.

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U.S. DELEGATION

The U.S. delegation that attended the fall meeting in Rome, Italy, was composed of Representatives Claude Pepper, Edward Derwinski, David Bowen, M. Caldwell Butler, E. (Kika) de la Garza, L. H. Fountain, Wayne Grisham, Robert McClory, J. J. Pickle, and J. William Stanton. Representative Pepper served as chairman of the group; Representative Derwinski, as vice chairman.

Because the present rules of the Interparliamentary Union require five elected members of Congress to be physically present when votes are cast under the weighted voting formula, in order for the United States to vote its entire allocated vote, the U.S. delegation was divided into two teams of five members each. Representatives Pepper, Butler, Fountain, McClory, and Pickle served on a team that represented the United States Congress during the first week, while Representatives Derwinski, Bowen, de la Garza, Grishman, and Stanton represented the Congress during the second. The Congress was thus represented by the minimum number of delegates necessary under IPU rules. Full coverage was provided for the session except for a brief period on Saturday, September 18, necessitated by travel schedules.

Meetings of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments, held simultaneously with the fall meeting, were attended by William A. Ridgely, Consultant to the Secretary of the Senate, Marilyn Courtot, Assistant Secretary of the Senate, and Ellen P. Rayner, Administrative Assistant to the Clerk of the House.

Staff support for the delegation was provided by a joint Senate/House team composed of Philip L. Christenson, Vance Hyndman, Gail Martin, Ann Bolton, Frances Campbell, and Julie A. Illsley. Executive branch assistance was provided to the delegation by Ernest Grigg, Department of State advisor, and by the Department of Defense under the direction of Lt. Col. James L. Jones, U.S.M.C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The IPU Executive Committee held meetings on September 12 and 21. Senator Robert Stafford, a member of the Committee, was unable to attend the Rome session and was replaced by Representative Claude Pepper at the September 12 meeting and Representative Edward Derwinski at the September 21 meeting. The Committee appointed a fact-finding mission to Lebanon comprised of members from Italy, Sri Lanka, Hungary, and Nigeria, and decided upon the 1983 study program of the Standing Study Committees. The United States participated actively in determining the 1983 program, providing a complete list of topics. The 1983 study agenda is as follows:

SUBSTANTIVE ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE STUDY COMMITTEES IN 1983

I. *Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament* and

Committee on Parliamentary, Juridical and Human Rights Questions

Ways and means of strengthening the United Nations so that this world institution could play a more effective role in resolving conflicts and present and future world problems especially in the field of arms control and disarmament.

II. *Economic and Social Committee*

The contribution of Parliaments to the adoption of concrete measures by UNCTAD VI and to their implementation, particularly with regard to trade, commodities, financial and monetary issues and technological transfers, with a view to making progress toward an equitable international economic system.

III. *Committee on Education, Science, Culture and Environment*

The Executive Committee decided to select the subject of youth employment, particularly in the developing countries, under its various aspects: education, training, economic and social measures. It asked the Secretary General to consult the International Labour Office (ILO) and UNESCO in order to establish an appropriate title for the item.

IV. *Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions*

The role of Parliaments in promoting the process of decolonization and in promoting the political, economic, social and cultural rights of ethnic groups within multi-ethnic States, particularly with a view to encouraging inter-ethnic co-operation and justice.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

The Interparliamentary Council, presided over by Dr. Rafael Caldera, met on September 13 and 20. The Council suspended the membership of Sierra Leone for failure to meet its financial obligations to the Union, and readmitted Peru. The Council nominated to the Conference the candidatures of Mr. Istvan Darvasi of Hungary and Mr. John Page of the United Kingdom for membership on the IPU Executive Committee and elected Mr. Johannes Virolainen of Finland as President of the Council. Mr. Darvasi and Page were subsequently elected by the Conference to the Executive Committee.

The Council concerns itself primarily with administrative matters of the IPU. Four subjects of special concern to Members of Congress raised during the Council meetings are the fifth Interparliamentary Conference on European Cooperation and Security, human rights of other parliamentarians, proposals for improvements in the workings of the Union, and a heated debate over the site for the fall 1983 IPU Conference.

Fifth Interparliamentary Conference on European Cooperation and Security

On September 22, the Interparliamentary Council voted to convene a fifth Conference on European Cooperation and Security. The Conference will take place between May 30 and June 4 in Budapest, and will discuss questions related to security in Europe, cooperation in the fields of economics, science, technology, environment and human rights.

Human Rights of Parliamentarians

An important aspect of the Union's activities is the work of the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians. The Special Committee presented a report to the Council on its consideration of individual cases. The Special Committee in 1982 examined 294 cases in 26 countries including the cases of 118 detained parliamentarians. The chairman of the Special Committee, Mr. J. van Dam of the Netherlands, reported that of the 118 parliamentarians in detention considered by the Committee, 37 had been released. Reports were received on cases involving parliamentarians in Bolivia, Brazil, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Singapore, Turkey, and Uruguay. The Council approved resolutions calling for these governments to provide information on the cases and to respect human rights. Coun-

tries participating in the Union are expected to use whatever influence they may have with the governments concerned to protect the human rights of the parliamentarians concerned. The work of the Special Committee is a keystone in the Union's activities towards fostering democratic institutions and policies world-wide.

Improvements in the Working of the Interparliamentary Union

The Union has appointed a working group to seek practical ways of improving the working of the Interparliamentary Union. This group is chaired by Mr. E. Ericson of Sweden. The group reported to the Rome Council meeting 13 recommendations designed to restructure the meetings. The working group recommended a limitation in the subjects scheduled to be discussed to two per session, rotated under four broad categories; a limitation of supplementary subjects to one per session; a reduction in the size of delegations and an increase in the number of weighted votes cast per delegate. The Council voted to approve the group's recommendations in principle, and called for draft texts implementing these recommendations to be presented to the IPU spring 1983 meeting. A final decision will be taken at the fall 1983 session.

1983 Interparliamentary Union Meetings

The Delegation of Finland invited the Union to hold its spring 1983 session in Helsinki, and the Union voted unanimously to accept the Finnish invitation.

A heated debate developed concerning the invitation of the parliamentary group of the Republic of Korea for the Union to hold its fall 1983 session in Seoul. Speaking forcefully in opposition, Mr. Choi Su Hen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, raised the question of "American occupation" of South Korea and insisted that his delegation would take action to oppose the initiative and that consequences would be seen. An unsuccessful effort was made to postpone the decision indefinitely, but closure was voted by the Council, and the South Korean invitation was accepted by a vote of 82 to 32, with 24 abstentions. Several African delegates were particularly influential in supporting the invitation of the Republic of Korean delegation.

PLENARY DEBATE AND COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

The importance of U.S. representation at the Conference at full voting strength was highlighted by the petitions for supplementary items to be included on the Conference agenda, presented at the opening of its plenary session. The Conference had before it 15 written requests for the inclusion of supplementary items, and two further requests that had not been circulated. Many of these supplementary items directly or indirectly sought to provide opportunities for attacks on the United States; Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Poland petitioned to consider U.S. military presence in Western Europe as a threat to peace and security; Vietnam demanded the Union debate alleged use of chemical warfare in Vietnam; a Soviet-led group demanded a debate on neutron bombs; Cuba demanded a debate on the Senate's passage of the Symms amendment;

and Mongolia wanted a debate on American policies towards the Trust Territory of Micronesia.

Many delegates, including U.S. delegates, were able to convince the Conference to suppress these issues. The Conference instead voted by the necessary two-thirds majority to consider questions on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, on the invasion by the Soviet-backed Ethiopian regime of the Somali Republic, and on the Iran-Iraq war. The decision by the Conference to ignore the frivolous allegations of the Soviet bloc group and to consider instead issues that bore directly on the conduct of nations with close ties to the Soviet Union is perhaps indicative of the new trends in international politics.

During the plenary session, Representative L. H. Fountain presented a forceful presentation of congressional views on the subject of the U.N. special session on disarmament and arms control. He drew direct attention, as had the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to the forced demise of the Moscow Helsinski monitoring group and to how this and other Soviet practices, such as the occupation of Afghanistan and the Soviet role in Poland and Cambodia, furthered distrust of the Soviet Union in the United States. Calling for arms negotiations, he reminded the delegates that the United States can not be expected to unilaterally sacrifice U.S. security, but is prepared to make concessions accompanied by corresponding concessions on the other side.

Representative J. J. Pickle spoke to the plenary session on the Mideast and Disarmament. He called attention to the failure of Yasser Arafat, who had spoken to the IPU Conference as an observer delegate from the Palestinian National Council, to recognize the right of Israel to exist as a sovereign nation. He noted that if Mr. Arafat would simply recognize the right of Israel to exist, then a peaceful solution to the region's problems could be achieved at the conference table. Representative Pickle also reminded the delegates that the United States was committed to the fundamental position enshrined in the United Nations Charter, that all members must refrain from the threat or use of force against any other state. He called for the IPU to give priority to the problem of controlling arms and their potential use.

Representative Caldwell Butler addressed the session on the question of parliamentary rights. He called for the IPU to protect not only the rights of parliamentarians but of the citizens that they represent. The rights of a parliamentarian, he argued, can not be separated from those of his constituents. Parliamentary debate is dependent upon the free, open and vigorous debate on public issues within the society as a whole. It is for this reason that the imposition of martial law in Poland must be a matter of considerable concern to the IPU. Representative Butler pledged the U.S. delegation to support efforts to strengthen the IPU's moral stand against tyranny, martial law, and external interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Representative Robert McClory, who was chosen in Lagos as rapporteur of the Committee on Environment, spoke to the Conference on the state of the world environment. Progress has been significant in some areas, but inadequate to resolve major problems. Over the past decade the sense of urgency surrounding environmental issues has

evolved into the more sober work of organizing, planning, and regulating on a daily basis the actions needed to meet recognized problems. The level of importance given to environmental issues had risen, but the economic difficulties of many countries raised the specter of shrinking financial resources.

Representative Claude Pepper spoke on the issue of world hunger. He told the delegates that 15 million children die each year because of nutrition related diseases, and that the funds that would prevent this are being spent on armaments at a rate of $400 or $500 billion a year. He prayed that somehow the Soviet Union and the United States, who had fought together as comrades only a little while ago, could come to an end of this terrible antagonism, and that there shall come a day when all men everywhere will have enough to eat, necessary medical care, and will live longer, healthier lives.

Following the plenary debate that occurred during most of the first week, the standing committees of the IPU met to consider the various draft resolutions that would serve as a basis for the final outcome of the Conference. (See appendix D for all adopted resolutions.)

Disarmament

The Committee on Political Questions, International Security, and Disarmament met on September 18, 20, and 21 to consider amendments to the draft resolution prepared at the spring meeting of the IPU held at Lagos, Nigeria. For a complete text of the Lagos draft, see Report of the United States Delegation to the 69th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union.

The U.S. delegation was represented during the Committee's deliberations by Representatives E (Kika) de la Garza and David Bowen, who succeeded in gaining support for six amendments to the Lagos draft sponsored by the U.S. delegation. Some of the U.S. amendments sought to remove phaseology preferred by those adamantly opposed to United States foreign policy, while others were of more substantive importance. A successful U.S. amendment called for all nations to reduce military expenditures to a level no more than 10 percent of gross national product, a proposal that would advance the cause of world peace by slowing down the acquisition of arms in a number of regions, including Eastern Europe.

The Committee adopted the revised draft unanimously, and it was later accepted unanimously by the Interparliamentary Conference.

Hunger

The Congress was ably represented during the Committee on Economic and Social Questions consideration of the draft resolution on Hunger in the World by Representative E (Kika) de la Garza, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives. The Committee met during the morning and afternoon of September 20. The U.S. delegation had submitted amendments to the draft resolution that sought to place the debate in positive terms of a commitment to the future rather than in negative terms of seeking those to blame for past performance. The Committee accepted, over-

all, the American approach, rejecting amendments blaming hunger on transnational corporations or on past donor policies. American commitment to fair market prices for those who produce food was reflected in the final draft, which was presented to the Conference and adopted without dissent.

Environment

Since Representative Robert McClory served as the rapporteur of the Committee on Education, Science, Culture and Environment's Lagos session, at which the draft resolution was adopted, much of Representative McClory's expertise was reflected in the draft amendment presented for consideration at Rome. The U.S. Group, thus, did not seek major modifications of the draft resolution. The draft resolution reaffirms the responsibility of the international community for preserving the environment, and urges parliaments and governments to take the necessary measures to promote a number of environmentally sound policies and developments domestically and in their international relations.

Non-Self-Governing Territories

The U.S. Group was represented during the session of the Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions by Representatives David Bowen and William Stanton. Despite efforts by the Indian Group to have references to Puerto Rico deleted in the Committee's consideration of colonial situations, the Committee voted 26 to 19, with 8 abstentions to retain a condemnation of the American relationship with Puerto Rico. Another vote, 20 to 17, with 10 abstentions, condemned the British "aggression" against the Falklands. Other issues raised by other delegations included the situations in the Western Sahara, South Africa, Namibia, and East Timor.

Supplementary Items

A resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan in order to enable its people to determine their own form of government was passed after lively debate by 439 votes to 164, with 88 abstentions. Supplementary resolution concerning Ethiopian aggression against Somalia was adopted by a vote of 365 to 170 with 170 abstentions; the resolution on Iran-Iraq war passed without a vote. The U.S. Group did not vote in favor of the resolution adopted by the Conference on the situation in Lebanon, a resolution that was adopted by a vote of 617 to 32 with 132 abstentions.

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ASSOCIATION OF SECRETARIES GENERAL OF PARLIAMENTS

The 1982 plenary session of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments convened on September 14, 1982, and adjourned on September 20, 1982, in Rome, Italy. The meetings were held in Cenacolo Hall in the Vocolo Valdina Palace and were chaired by Mr. Netanel Lorch, Secretary General of the Israeli Knesset and President of the Association.

The meetings were attended by 69 Secretaries General, five substitutes, five observers and two interpreters from 44 countries and three international organizations. Four members of the Association Secretariat were also present. Several new members were elected to membership in the Association.

The countries and international organizations represented at this session of the Association were: Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Congo RP, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Ruwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Council of Europe, North Atlantic Assembly, and Western European Union.

The agenda for this session of the Association follows:

1. Presentation of the Italian Parliamentary System.
2. Report on Research and Reference Services of Parliament.
3. Questionnaire on the Role of Parliaments in Appointments.
4. Topical Discussion on the Role of the Secretary General in the Administration of Parliament.
5. Questionnaire on the Role of the Secretary General.
6. Questionnaire on the System of Parliamentary Committees.
7. Report on Methods of Voting.
8. Report on Procedure for Passing Legislation.
9. Report on the Preparation of New Editions of Parliaments of the World.
10. Questionnaire on Methods of Deciding the Emoluments of Members of Parliament.
11. Election of Executive Committee Member.
12. Budget Estimates for 1983.
13. Administrative and Financial Matters.
14. New Subjects for Inquiry and Topical Discussion.
15. Agenda for the 1983 spring meetings in Helsinki, Finland.
16. Informal Topical Discussion on the Use of Computer Techniques in the Service of Parliament.

A presentation of the parliamentary system in Italy was made by Mr. Gaetano Gifuni, Secretary General of the Italian Senate and Mr. Vicenzo Longi, Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

The first consideration of the report on Research and Reference Services of Parliament was introduced by the rapporteur, Mr. Paul Borgniet (France).

A brief questionnaire on the Role of Parliament in Appointments was introduced by the rapporteur, Mr. Eiler Hultin, Secretary General of the Finnish Parliament. The rapporteur stated that he had received only eight replies to his questionnaire and that it would be necessary to have more replies in order to submit a further presentation for discussion.

A topical discussion was held on the Role of the Secretary General in the Administration of Parliament as presented by the rapporteur, Dr. Beverley Koester, Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons. Several members provided information about their parliaments and the function of the Secretary General.

The questionnaire on the Role of the Secretary General was presented by Mr. Edgardo Tumangan, Assistant Secretary General of the Philippine Batasang Pambansa (National Assembly) for the rapporteur, Mr. Antonio de Guzman, Secretary General of the Philippine Batasang Pambansa. The questionnaire was revised and approved. It was distributed on November 15, 1982, with responses due by the end of January 1983.

Before the next sitting of the Association, on Friday, September 17, 1982, the Italian hosts arranged for the members of the Association to visit the National Assembly chambers in Montecitorio Palace.

The next item discussed was the second consideration of the questionnaire on the System of Parliamentary Committees. After considerable debate, the rapporteur, Dr. Hulmut Schellknecht, Director of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany, was instructed to make amendments as recommended and circulate the final questionnaire to all members for response.

Mr. Kenneth Bradshaw, Clerk Assistant, House of Commons (United Kingdom) presented, as rapporteur, the report on Methods of Voting for a third consideration. Final comments and corrections were requested prior to the publication of the report.

The report on Procedure for Passing Legislation was presented by the rapporteur, Mr. John E. Grey, Clerk Assistant, House of Lords (United Kingdom) for the third consideration. After much discussion, the rapporteur stated that amendments to the report would have to be submitted no later than November 30, 1982, in order for him to have sufficient time to submit the final report.

The Association received a report from Dr. Subhash Kashyap, Interparliamentary Union Secretariat, on the preparation of a new edition of "Parliaments of the World" and requested the assistance and cooperation of the Association relative to the questionnaire covering this subject. Responses to this questionnaire are due by the end of March 1983.

The questionnaire on Methods of Deciding the Emoluments of Members of Parliament was presented to the Association by the newly appointed rapporteur, Ms. Marilyn Courtot, Assistant Secretary of

the Senate (United States). During consideration of the questionnaire, a number of recommendations for the inclusion of items for clarification and more detailed information were offered. A revised questionnaire will be prepared and submitted to a subsequent meeting of the Association.

Mr. Shambuyi Kabonzo, Director General (Zaire) was elected to the Executive Committee of the Association to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of the term of office of Mr. Edmund Henshaw, Clerk of the House of Representatives (United States).

The budget estimates for 1983 and other administrative and financial matters presented by the Executive Committee were approved by the members.

An informal topical discussion on the Use of Computer Techniques in the Service of Parliament was held on Monday, September 20, 1982, and was attended by a number of members who professed an interest in this topic. Papers were presented by the United States, Israeli, French, and Italian members. In addition, the hosts provided a tour of the data processing facilities of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

The draft agenda for the 1983 spring meeting is as follows:

1. Presentation of the Parliamentary System of the Host Country.
2. Topical Discussion on Members Assistants (Rapporteur: Mr. Jean Priou, France).
3. Topical Discussion on Parliamentary Activity After a Dissolution (Rapporteur: Mr. Juan Perez Dobon, Spain).
4. Questionnaire on Methods of Deciding the Emoluments of Members of Parliament (Rapporteur: Ms. Marilyn Courtot, United States).
5. Questionnaire on Copyright of Parliamentary Debates and Documents (Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Collet, France).
6. Questionnaire on Parliament and Public Relations (Rapporteur: Mr. Arnaud Tardan, France).
7. Questionnaire on the Role of Parliament in Appointments (Rapporteur: Mr. Hultin, Finland).
8. Report on Research and Reference Services of Parliament (Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Borgniet, France).
9. Report on the Role of the Secretary-General (Rapporteur: Mr. de Guzman, Philippines).
10. Report on Parliamentary Groups and Their Role (Rapporteur: Mr. Nicolas Perez Serrano, Spain).

APPENDIXES

Appendix A.—Statements by U.S. Delegates at Rome Interparliamentary Union Conference

STATEMENT ON DISARMAMENT GIVEN BY THE HONORABLE L. H. FOUNTAIN (U.S.A.), SEPTEMBER 14, 1982

Fellow Colleagues: On behalf of my colleagues at this 69th Interparliamentary Conference, I bring you greetings from the U.S. Congress and the peace loving people of our country. I was delighted to hear the representative of the Soviet Union tell us that nuclear war can be averted. With this, my colleagues and I agree. A nuclear war would be catastrophic for mankind.

With the conclusion of the Second Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament, we approach a new era in arms control. Some look at the outcome of that conference in despair worrying that its failure to produce a comprehensive review document or agreement on a comprehensive program of disarmament represents a significant last chance to bring under control the tremendously destructive military power available in the world today.

I disagree that the outcome of the second U.N. Session on Disarmament was a failure. In fact, the Special Session itself proved an effective review. Heads of many states clarified their arms control positions facilitating further negotiations. And in its inability to write a definite text, the Special U.N. Session clearly pointed out that issues of national security and survival cannot be addressed by rhetoric and platitudes. Real progress towards disarmament requires sincere, concrete, and verifiable steps to reduce arms, control their development, and prevent their use.

Indeed, some such negotiation is now in motion. The Strategic Arms Reduction Talks and the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Talks are underway.

The United States and the Soviet Union must move ahead with their negotiations. In this, many Members of the U.S. Congress have indicated their concern that both parties still seem to be sparring with one another. The world is looking for leadership from these two countries for obvious reasons, and has a right to expect meaningful results from their negotiations—maybe not next week, or in the immediate future; but a decade from now the world will expect these two countries to have nuclear and conventional arms, their development and deployment controlled and responsibly reduced. If no evidence of progress on arms control exists by then, these two countries can expect to be blamed.

During these negotiations, the United States cannot be expected unilaterally to sacrifice U.S. security. However, we are ready to consider making concessions if there is a corresponding willingness from the other side.

The U.S. Congress has had major influence over the shape of U.S. arms control and disarmament policy. It has made laws that govern U.S. export policy, regulating the overseas transfers of conventional arms and nuclear technology. These control and restrain the flow from the United States of material that would make more readily available conventional or nuclear war options.

The U.S. Congress ratified the first SALT agreement and influences the course of all bilateral and multilateral arms negotiation with foreign countries, but principally the Soviet Union.

The U.S. Congress, more recently, has represented fundamental concerns of the American people. As demonstrated in many ways, the American people feel that arms control negotiations—particularly in the nuclear area—must proceed. The "nuclear freeze" debate that occurred earlier this summer in Congress illustrates the genuine desire of the American people for world peace, and for progress toward reining in the massive destructive power of nuclear arms.

But the U.S. Congress, like U.S. administrations, is looking sincerely for some way of translating the peace-loving desire of our people into real progress in preventing war of disastrous proportions. Speaking for my own country, our search for arms control is hampered mainly because of the lack of confidence of the American people about the motives and reliability of the Soviet Union. Why, for example, is the Soviet leadership unwilling to respond positively to President Reagan's proposal for an international conference on military expenditures?

Arms control negotiations simply cannot be a way of gaining one-sided advantages. Suspicion of the Soviet Union is hardly diminished by reports we receive of Soviet policies and practices. While disarmament discussions flourish in the West, the Soviet leadership blocks disarmament meetings in its own land as provocative, anti-social and illegal. American distrust of the motives of Soviet leadership increased as they sadly watched the closing last week of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group, a group which was persecuted by the Soviet secret police for activity which should be respected in all the 35 signatories to the Helsinki Final Act.

Please understand, the internal suppression of arms control and disarmament discussion in the Soviet Union—and in other places as in East Germany—are joined with the evidence that the Soviet Union also ignores already instituted arms control requirements, that it, for example, presses ahead—despite broad international concern—with the use of chemical weapons in cross border military activities against its neighbors in violation of the demands of the international community. Only last week, a Russian soldier admitted knowledge of chemical weapons storage and use in Afghanistan.

The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, its conspiracy with Vietnam to colonize Cambodia, and its role in oppressing Polish demands for democracy—all these are bound to shape judgment of Soviet objectives. In the face of aggressive, military activity by the Soviet Union, arms control pronouncements by their side sound hollow. Many in the United States believe they use arms discussions only to gain tactical advantages, in their effort to gain world superiority, not to reduce tension and threat to global peace.

The time has come to make a serious effort at reducing tensions. The United States and the Soviet Union need to seriously move ahead in their arms negotiations. North Korea needs to sit down for concrete discussions with South Korea to pursue peace offers of South Korea. Vietnam needs to show willingness to pursue peace initiatives of the United Nations. And, President Reagan's recent proposals on the Middle East have given added impetus to the peace process in that area and show promise of advancing negotiations.

Most assuredly, options are available for reducing the threat of armed conflict, and opportunities remain for significant reductions in the resources devoted to military preparedness. I appeal to all in this room, and to leaders and governments and responsible people all over the world, to aid efforts to take advantage of these options and opportunities—to press realistically and persistently and responsibly on with arms control efforts, and for peace on our time throughout the world.

STATEMENT ON MIDEAST AND DISARMAMENT GIVEN BY THE HONORABLE J. J. PICKLE (U.S.A.) SEPTEMBER 15, 1982

Mr. President: After two days of intense debate on voting, it is time—even at this late hour—to make some general observations.

First, the address by Yasser Arafat was rather moderate coming from a man with such a violent background. What Mr. Arafat did not say was the important thing: Not once did he recognize the right of Israel to exist as a sovereign nation. If Mr. Arafat would simply recognize the right of Israel as a nation, then a great deal of the controversy in the Mideast could be appropriately adjudicated around the conference table. It is not fair to subject the delegates of this conference to an appeal of sweetness and wounded mannerisms as if he were the innocent victim waving the wand of conciliation. He is the man without a country. Moments before he commented to this conference, Mr. Arafat held two press conferences where he was less sweet. There, he said, "The assassination of Lebanon's President-elect was the continuation of the Israeli plan against the Palestinian and Lebanese people." He continued to say, "killing was an attempt to strike down the Lebanese reconciliation." He was making prejudicial, self-serving accusations to the world even while he smiled at us. We must not be misled into believing that he

is a man of peace. He has been a man engaged in acts of terrorism. I call on Mr. Arafat to first publicly and clearly state that he or the PLOs would fully recognize Israel as a nation—with no equivocation; then we all might be able to help.

Second, I also want to compliment this conference for including in our discussion today the question of the Afghanistan invasion. If we had not included this item on the agenda, this kind of aggression might be forgotten—such as other invasions like Czechoslovakia.

We must never forget the naked invasion of countries like Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Somalia, Kampuchea, and many other countries. If we close our eyes and doze, we will forget our history, but our decision will not be forgotten by history. This conference must continue to hammer away at the brutality of the Afghanistan invasion.

Third, we have heard much from Soviet delegates and their allies about certain arms control stances. For example, we have heard much about the non-first use of force and the Soviet commitment to this principle. Yet, we have not been given any assurances that in times of crisis—that is when non-first use would have any meaning—this pledge will be respected. The United States and its allies continue to uphold the fundamental position enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 4 of the United Nations Charter that "All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state." This is a commitment of international law, an obligation sounder than political statements of a leadership group.

I also listened, during the disarmament debate, with great curiosity as the delegate from the Soviet Union made reference to the military budget of the United States. Truly, the U.S. defense budget is an openly published document, and anyone in the world can review its contents. It is reviewed by the American people and the U.S. Congress. It is debated thoroughly, and defense policy and expenditures are, therefore, determined in the United States by the popular decision of the American people.

Unfortunately, similar public exposure and determination of Soviet defense spending and military plans is not provided by the Soviet leadership. I challenge the Soviet authorities to provide us with as reliable data on military expenditures as we provide them. Better yet, I urge the Soviet Union to join with international effort, such as through the United Nations, to standardize reporting on the defense efforts of all nations on this globe.

Finally, I offer a brief observation that this conference has almost devolved into a narrow consideration of the question of Lebanon and the recent military action there, principally around Beirut. These are questions that must have a legitimacy and that should be debated. Clear positions on them should be taken by the IPU. However, such a hearing should not divert us from the overpowering problem we face and that the IPU should, in the main, give priority to the problem of controlling arms and their potential use. I still believe what was said earlier by my colleague from the United States; responsibility for making mutual agreements lies squarely, at this time in history, on the shoulders of the Soviet Union and the United States. The world looks to our two countries to give leadership to the task of controlling both nuclear and conventional war-making power.

I thank you for your attention.

Statement on Parliamentary Rights Given by the Honorable Caldwell Butler (U.S.A.), September 15, 1982

Mr. President, fellow delegates, colleagues, and friends: The development of parliamentary institutions is in essence the purpose of the Interparliamentary Union, and this issue is, therefore, the single most relevant agenda item before our conference this session.

Each of us has a stake in the outcome of this debate within the IPU. The precedents established in other countries must be of concern to us, and we must clarify the parliamentary ideals we cherish. Clearly, a fundamental ideal, indeed a cornerstone of our system, is respect, protection, and promotion of parliamentary rights.

Those of us from well-established democracies have little to fear as we represent our constituents' interests in our parliaments, and that is as it should

be. Yet, as the Special Committee on Human Rights Violations, chaired by Mr. Van Dam of the Netherlands, reminds us, several of our colleagues have been placed under arrest for their parliamentary activities.

Respect for the rights of parliamentarians is a feature of vibrant and healthy societies throughout the world. I was particularly impressed by the lively sense of democracy and free speech we found in Nigeria last April, not only in the National Assembly, but also in the society at large.

As a member of the drafting committee that presented the resolution before us today, I support it, but I must insist that we have not gone far enough, particularly in the area of protecting the rights of parliamentarians.

The rights of a parliamentarian cannot be separated from the rights of those he represents. A parliamentarian is not free to hear a full range of advice and viewpoints—which has been proven in all true democracies to be essential to the proper consideration of public business—unless all members of the society are free to speak out. We cannot express concern for free, open, and vigorous debate within parliaments unless we have an equal concern for the free, open, and vigorous debate on public issues within society as a whole.

The continued imposition of martial law within Poland must be a matter of considerable concern to all of us. Martial law destroys the democratic foundation upon which representative government is constructed. It destroys the base which is essential to the existence of a parliament.

We cannot call ourselves a union of parliamentarians and quietly accept a situation in which a parliament that exists in name has been denied all of the attributes that a parliament must have in order to function.

We have an obligation to ourselves and to our colleagues throughout the world to play a creative role in giving birth to democratic practices in those countries in which they do not exist, to strengthen them in those countries where they do exist, to help restore them where they once existed but have been taken away.

It is well to wonder what might have happened had this institution—the Interparliamentary Union—been conscious of these responsibilities in the 1930's. Had the IPU fulfilled its mandate to protect parliamentary governments then, the loss of 55 million lives during World War II might have been avoided.

The American delegation is committed to supporting resolutions and amendments which will strengthen the IPU's moral stand against tyranny, martial law, and external interference with internal affairs of every nation. In this regard, we were particularly impressed with the eloquent expression of concern by President Caldera in his opening remarks.

The noble struggle of the Polish people over centuries for their God-given right to self-determination and freedom cannot be ignored. Martial law in Poland is wrong and we cannot dignify it with any other characterization. Simply stated: The time has come when we must take a stand. We have submitted an amendment to the resolution before us designed to express a concern for the continued presence of martial law in Poland and will ask for your support at the appropriate time.

Statement on Environment Given by the Honorable Robert McClory (U.S.A.), September 16, 1982

The State of the World Environment, the issue taken up in April by the Committee on Education, Science, Culture and Environment, is particularly appropriate for consideration in 1982. For it was just a decade ago, in 1972, that the Nations of the world assembled at the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, Sweden, where the delegates sought to awaken the collective and urgent need to face up to and resolve the environmental problems common to all mankind.

The human environment was threatened then, as it still is today, by pollution of the air and water, living creatures were threatened with extinction on both land and in the sea; and a variety of essential resources were and continue to be in danger of being depleted.

The Stockholm conference was marked by a tremendous vitality. It was an exciting place to be, as I, myself as a U.S. delegate, and representatives of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) may attest. The problems were large and frequently complex, but there was an overwhelming sense of purpose among the international delegations to overcome these threats to the environment.

The Stockholm Action Plan contained over a hundred recommendations for implementation by individual nations, as well as by international and regional organizations. The U.N. Environment Programme (UNEP) was established immediately after Stockholm, based in Nairobi, and has been functioning since then to serve as a catalyst for needed actions at all levels to investigate, monitor and resolve environmental problems.

Ten years later, in 1982, the situation is unchanged in some respects. In other respects the situation has changed dramatically. Progress has been significant in many areas, but far from adequate to resolve the major problems. The U.N. Environment Programme called a special meeting in May of this year to assess this progress and the remaining problems. The meeting, held in Nairobi, was attended by delegations from 105 countries. It was also designed to elicit ongoing commitment from the world's nations to continue the high level of activity of the 1970s into the next decade.

Last April, just before the Nairobi Conference, the IPU's Committee on Education, Science, Culture and Environment took up the subject of the world environment, debated the relevant issues, and the report which I present today summarizes this debate. The draft resolution proposed by our committee, and which also I present here today, reflects a very high level of involvement and enthusiasm by virtually all who took part in our spring committee session.

In addition to drafting this resolution, we urged that the IPU send a delegation to the Nairobi Conference, following the tradition of strong interest shown by the IPU at Stockholm, where a delegation attended as observers. I am very pleased to note that Mr. M. I. Dakroury, the Chairman of our committee, did attend the Nairobi Conference as the IPU representative.

The conference in Nairobi was indeed an important step in re-affirming the commitments made at Stockholm. First, the Conference found, as our IPU Committee did in April, that the Stockholm Action Plan and the imperatives behind it are as valid today as they were 10 years ago. The Nairobi Conference also reflected a number of changes that have occurred in the intervening decade, together with demonstrating the progress that has been made in understanding the nature of the environmental problems with currently face mankind.

The major changes since 1972 can be summarized as follows:

First, the excitement of Stockholm appears to have been lacking at Nairobi. One observer compared the Nairobi Conference to a second honeymoon which lacks the thrill of the first, but this was not counted as a detriment by those at Nairobi. Rather it was seen as a necessary condition following a maturing of the understanding of environmental problems and issues. Although the sense of discovery has faded after a decade of dealing with the problems discussed at Stockholm, the sense of urgency has evolved into the more sober work of organising, planning and regulating on a daily basis the actions needed to meet recognized problems.

The level of importance given to environmental issues has risen considerably in almost all the nations of the world. Most countries have ministers or cabinet level officials charged specifically with environmental concerns. This compares to the very few countries that had such top level officials in 1972. The United States had just established its Environmental Protection Agency and a Council on Environmental Quality in 1970, and only a few other nations had taken similar steps.

Impressive programs are not in place to monitor, investigate and study international environmental problems. Such programs as UNEP's Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS), though still in the early stages of development, are important first steps in monitoring on a global basis, problems which traverse national boundaries, such as ocean pollution and atmospheric changes. Other programs involving actions to abate area pollution problems, such as the regional seas program, have been developed with the encouragement and assistance of UNEP. The International Register of Potentially Toxic Substances, and INFOTERRA are information dissemination programs that help nations and organizations find necessary information on environmental problems.

In the process of carrying out these investigations and attempting to ameliorate known problems, much scientific knowledge has been gained. It was generally agreed at Nairobi that the techniques for diagnosing environmental problems have improved a great deal, although there is still a long way to go.

Perspectives on environmental problems have changed a great deal on the part of both developing and industrialized nations. There is now a clear recognition of the importance of the relationship between economic development and environ-

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mental protection. Both are equally important, and one cannot be effectively achieved without the other. Whereas some developing countries were somewhat suspicious of environmental concerns because they feared this could impede development, it is now clear that poverty itself can induce particularly difficult *problems of resource degradation.*

A new interest in involving private sector actors, such as business and industry, in environmental protection and resource conservation efforts emerged at Nairobi, and if successful, could enlarge the cast of characters in this arena.

Finally, although the rhetoric was as strong and positive as ever, the economic difficulties in which many nations find themselves raise the specter of shrinking financial resources being available just as the successes of the past decade demonstrate the value of the many programs now in place at the international and regional level. However, a hopeful sign at Nairobi involved several new and increased commitments of funding by a number of countries, and continuing interest and awareness shown by all the countries whose delegates attended the conference.

The "Nairobi Declaration" adopted by the Conference delegates in May, included the identification of global environmental problems which are of particular concern in the coming decade. These include the disappearance of forests in many nations of the world, the spread of deserts, soil erosion, water loss and degradation, and the reduction in the renewable resource base due to wasteful patterns of use of consumption patterns often induced by poverty; atmospheric changes from build-up of carbon dioxide; depletion of atmospheric ozone with possible harmful levels of ultraviolet light reaching the earth's surface; pollution of the oceans and inland waters; careless disposal of hazardous wastes; extinction of animal and plant species with consequent loss of biological diversity; and other problems related to population pressures and impacts of poorly planned energy use or industrial development.

The unsatisfactory results of efforts since the 1972 Stockholm Conference noted in the Declaration included lack of appreciation among some sectors of the long-term benefits of environmental protection, continued lack of coordination among efforts and approaches to ameliorate known problems; and insufficient resources made available to developing countries for dealing with environmental concerns. The successes since Stockholm noted in the Declaration, include the dramatic increase in the number of environmental ministries and other organizations dealing with environmental or resource conservation issues; improved policymaking ability and techniques, and the growing body of environmental law, treaties and environmental conventions which now deal with a wide range of environmental concerns.

In the Draft Resolution proposed by the IPU's Committee on Education, Science, Culture and Environment, the strong interest and concern of the IPU in most of the issues considered at Nairobi are expressed, and the U.N. Environment Programme is strongly commended for its contributions to the progress achieved over the past ten years. The strong and continuing support of the IPU for the Stockholm Conference recommendation is expressed in this resolution, and a wide range of activities is urged by governments to achieve continuing progress in the areas of policy formulation, research and monitoring, scientific exchange, prediction of environmental consequence of government policies and technological changes, environmental education, support for UNEP, cooperation among nations in environmental protection, and reduction of the flow of resources into arms and instruments of destruction.

I would like to express my appreciation for the efforts of all the members of the Committee on Education, Science, Culture and Environment in debating these issues, and in formulating this very comprehensive resolution, which I believe successfully anticipated the wide range of issues taken-up at the U.N. conference in Nairobi, and which expresses the appropriate concerns of the IPU in this year of the tenth anniversary of the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment.

STATEMENT OF HUNGER GIVEN BY THE HONORABLE CLAUDE PEPPER (U.S.A.), SEPTEMBER 17, 1982

Mr. President, I apologize—I have a bit of laryngitis this morning, but I wanted to say something about this critical subject of hunger and its relationship to the burden of armament upon the peoples of the world. It is estimated that perhaps a half of a billion people are undernourished in the world at all

times. We are told that 15 million children die every year because of diseases attributed to nutrition or related thereto. We are told that one-hundred thousandth of the amount of money spent by the nations of the world on armaments would prevent blindness on the part of 300 million children in the world. We all know that more production is necessary, that better distribution of food is required, and we know that the funds which would make possible that distribution are too much today spent upon armaments by the nations of the world. It is estimated that the expenditure for armaments is between $400 and $500 billion a year by the nations of the world.

Why should we have this burden of armament? Every delegate upon this floor knows that there are two nations sitting here—one of them mine and the other the Soviet Union—who have it within their power to reduce the burden of armament not only upon our own people but upon the peoples of the world generally. What a tragedy that we who fought together as comrades against a terrible despotism only a little while ago today are considered antagonists by the peoples of the world, perhaps by one another. We are spending about six percent of our national income on armaments. We are told that the Soviet Union is spending about fifteen percent of its national income on armaments. Everybody knows how much we're spending—$257 billion—just for 1983. The Soviet delegate—the distinguished spokesman for the Soviet Union—here, upon this platform, mentioned the figure of our expenditures. How helpful it would have been had he given us the expenditures of his own country, or they were permitted to be published for the information of the world as ours are.

So what I pray is that somehow we may come to the end of this terrible antagonism—somehow the heart of mankind may be hardened toward war and softened to the embrace of peace. Let we pray—to whatever gods we pray—that mankind may at long last have come to embrace the principle of the brotherhood of man. I'm an old man—82 years old—I shall not be permitted long to enjoy the blessings of this world. I contemplate with horror, Mr. President, that this beautiful Earth should be devastated by nuclear war and the hungry of this Earth should be denied adequate nourishment in order to support the mad dogs of war. Let us therefore add our own entreaties, and our own prayers, and our own hopes, and our own desperate efforts to see to it that there shall come a day when all men everywhere shall have enough to eat, necessary medical care, and be permitted to live upon this God's good Earth longer, healthier, and happier lives.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Appendix B.—Countries Participating in the 69th Conference

Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, U.S.S.R., Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Appendix C

The Situation in Lebanon and the Palestinian Question

Draft resolution presented by the Group of the United States of America

The 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Profoundly concerned by the recent conflict in Lebanon, the tragic loss of innocent civilian as well as military lives and the destruction of property,

Particularly distressed by the substantial destruction of lives and property in the Beirut city area and also deeply moved by the disruption of normal life in that area in particular,

Encouraged that the level of violence has diminished, that many of the combatants have departed from Lebanon through the implementation of a plan established by the Government of Lebanon after intensive negotiations among the parties through the effective negotiation role of Ambassador Habib of the United States,

1. *Urges* the immediate and permanent cessation of hostilities in Lebanon, the re-establishment of a viable and representative central Government, including continued functioning of Parliament, withdrawal of all foreign forces from all of Lebanon, and restoration of control by the Lebanese Government throughout the country;
2. *Further urges* the maintenance of conditions under which Lebanon can no longer be used as a launching point for attacks against Israel;
3. *Urges* all communities in Lebanon to conciliate their differences and work together to restore national unity directed at reconstruction of the Lebanese nation;
4. *Calls for* all nations and appropriate international agencies to contribute to the best of their abilities both to assisting in efforts to maintain peace within Lebanon and in the recovery of the Lebanese people and the rehabilitation of their land and property;
5. *Expresses the hope* that progress on the Lebanon problem will contribute to an atmosphere in the region necessary for progress towards the establishment of a comprehensive peace in the region under the Camp David Agreement, based firmly on United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338;
6. *Welcomes* the initiative of President Reagan to extend diplomatic negotiation efforts based on momentum already established and *regards* this initiative as a major proposal for peace in the Middle East that has appeal to all peoples in the region.

Annex D.—Resolutions Adopted by the Conference

THE CONTRIBUTION OF PARLIAMENTS TO THE URGENT ADOPTION OF CONCRETE MEASURES, IN PARTICULAR, NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT, THE REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS AND ITS EFFECTS ON WORLD ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT AND ON THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE THIRD WORLD

(Resolution adopted without a vote)

The 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Considering that peace is the common property of mankind and that today it is also a necessary condition for the continued existence of mankind,

Deeply concerned at the fact that the Second Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament adopted neither the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament nor another document on the main problems on the agenda, despite the urgent appeals by world public opinion and a large number of States and Governments which expected a radical turning point to be reached in respect of the cessation of the arms race and the adoption of concrete disarmament measures,

Greatly appreciating the major popular movements for peace and disarmament which have acquired an unprecedented magnitude and constitute the eloquent expression of the desire of public opinion in all countries to stop war and live in a world of peace and co-operation,

Deeply concerned at the serious aggravation of the international situation hindering the development of normal relations and the strengthening of mutual confidence and co-operation among nations,

Noting that new hotbeds of crisis and conflict between States have arisen in addition to the existing ones, and that this development has had an adverse effect on progress in the field of disarmament and arms control,

Stressing that the accentuation of the policy of force, consolidation and redivision of zones of influence, interference in internal affairs and violation of the sovereign right of peoples causes great dangers for the security and independence of peoples and threatens the very existence of mankind,

Regretting the lack of substantial results in the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament at a time when the whole of humanity wished for the adoption of concrete measures aimed at avoiding nuclear war, as well as the adoption of a Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, the implementation of which would gradually lead to the achievement of general and complete disarmament,

Mindful of the fact that in present-day conditions a war, especially a nuclear war, threatens dire consequences for the survival of mankind and civilization,

Noting the role and the heavy responsibilities of Parliaments and parliamentarians regarding the destinies of their peoples and the urgent need to concert the efforts of peoples, Parliaments and Governments and all peace-loving forces so as to prevent the danger of a nuclear disaster, put an end to the policy of armaments and ensure the building of a world of peace, without weapons or wars,

Condemning any military doctrine that is based on starting any war, including nuclear war,

Noting with anxiety the constant growth of military expenditures which place a heavy burden on the economies of all countries and jeopardize their socio-economic development,

Concerned at the quantitative and qualitative development of weapons systems which constitute grave threats to world peace and security, and *reaffirming* that any significant progress in disarmament negotiations presupposes the restoration of mutual confidence,

Realizing that the danger of nuclear war is growing as existing nuclear arsenals are enhanced qualitatively and quantitatively,

Recognizing that one of the difficulties in halting the arms race is the extremely slow pace of disarmament negotiations as compared with the rapid momentum of the qualitative improvement in weaponry,

Noting that security has deteriorated in many regions of the world,

Welcoming the resumption of the preliminary negotiations between the USSR and the United States of America on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, and *expressing* its expectation that effective agreements based on equality and equal security will be achieved in that context,

Regretting that the negotiations between the United States of America and the USSR on the questions of arms limitation and disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, are proceeding too slowly and that some important agreements in this field have not yet been ratified,

Strongly urging all the nuclear Powers to seek the elimination of nuclear weapons by adopting effective international measures aimed at prohibition of the production, testing, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and, in particular, at ensuring that nuclear weapons will never again be used, so that the noble and common goal of all mankind, namely, lasting international peace and security, can be achieved,

Regarding good political will, preparedness to develop wide international co-operation in disarmament negotiations with the participation of all countries on an equal footing and readiness to subscribe to concrete disarmament obligations as fundamental prerequisites for the success of disarmament negotiations,

Considering that the Second Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament should have been an important stage on the road towards enduring peace and security through the preservation and further development of all the positive results achieved in restricting the arms race and promoting disarmament in the 1970s, and that the Second Special Session did not fully achieve the expected results in this field, although it clearly reflected the firm determination of the overwhelming majority of States to strive for specific measures to prevent nuclear war and to achieve disarmament,

Aware of the immediate need to take practical steps for ending the worldwide military build-up and the arms race, promoting disarmament and taking urgent steps to avoid a nuclear war, for example in the following fields:

- A complete ban on nuclear-weapon tests;
- Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;
- A ban on chemical weapons;
- Establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones;
- The convening of a World Disarmament Conference;
- Security guarantees for non-nuclear-weapon States;
- Cuts in military budgets;
- Confidence-building measures;
- A comprehensive programme of disarmament.

Affirming that full commitment and strict adherence by all States to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any other State and to respect the right of peoples to self-determination, must promote durable peace and genuine disarmament,

Aware of the extreme usefulness of all international negotiations, current or future, in increasing the security of States and possibly making available for the economic and social development of mankind the substantial savings effected by limiting and reducing the weapons systems covered by the aforesaid negotiations, and aware also that such negotiations need to lead to balanced and verifiable agreements,

Convinced of the close link between disarmament and development, and of the great benefits to be derived from rechannelling the funds now being used in the arms race and those released by effective disarmament measures to alleviation of the economic and social problems at present faced by peoples, particularly in the developing countries,

Stressing that parliamentarians believe that détente, aimed at the reduction and final elimination of tensions between States and peoples, can help to shape a more secure, stable and just future for mankind,

A

1. Calls upon the Parliaments and Governments of all countries in the world to take steps to implement the measures adopted by the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, to give serious consideration to the proposals made at that session, and in particular, to consider as soon as possible, in response to the appeal of the participants in the Session, appropriate proposals aimed at ensuring the prevention of war, first of all of nuclear war - and thus to ensure that the existence of mankind is not threatened - and achieving real disarmament aimed at strengthening peace and international security;

2. Urges Parliaments and Governments to support the following specific measures:

(a) The formulation of a comprehensive programme of disarmament that gives the highest priority to nuclear disarmament;

(b) An early and meaningful resumption of the strategic arms limitation and reduction talks, leading to limitations and reductions as soon as possible;

(c) A clear endorsement of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty;

(d) An agreement, within the strategic arms limitation context, to stop the flight testing of all new strategic delivery vehicles;

(e) A successful conclusion to the US-Soviet talks in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of all types of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security;

(f) Agreement in the Committee on Disarmament and other international forums on a comprehensive nuclear test ban;

(g) A multilateral treaty banning radiological weapons;

(h) The adherence of all States to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare;

(i) The prohibition of all other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, particularly the neutron bomb, and of development of new kinds of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

(j) A treaty prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and providing for their destruction;

(k) A further call exhorting all States which have not yet done so to adhere to the 1972 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;

(l) New agreements which would reinforce or complement the 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, in the form of a treaty on the prohibition of development, testing and stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space;

(m) Further strengthening of the régime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, in accordance with the decisions of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, so as to ensure (i) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, both in its vertical and horizontal aspects; and (ii) full exercise of the inalienable rights of all States to apply and develop their progress in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs;

(n) Security guarantees for the non-nuclear-weapon States;

(o) Establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones;

(p) Other limited arms control agreements such as the 1971 Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil thereof, the 1977 Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques and the 1981 Convention on Prohibitions and Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects;

(q) The freezing of military expenditure for 1982 and its reduction by 10% - 15% by 1985;

(r) The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in different regions of the world through arrangements between the States of the respective regions, the nuclear-weapon Powers undertaking not to use nuclear weapons or force in general against the States belonging to such zones;

(s) The withdrawal of all foreign troops to within national boundaries, the dismantling of foreign military bases and the undertaking by each State not to deploy troops or establish military bases on the territory of other States;

(t) Agreements leading to a successful conclusion to the Vienna talks on mutual and balanced force reduction;

(u) A world conference on military expenditures;

B

3. Urges all Parliaments and Governments:

(a) To act firmly for the cessation of the arms race and for the development of genuine disarmament measures, particularly nuclear disarmament, by ensuring a military balance which does not endanger the security and peace of any country and which can be achieved not through an increase in armaments but through their gradual, effective and proportionately equitable reduction;

(b) To reduce military expenditures on a concerted basis with the goal of reducing them to no more than 10 per cent of GNP;

(c) To strengthen parliamentary contacts at the regional and sub-regional levels with the aim of increasing confidence and strengthening security, and to support the action by the Inter-Parliamentary Union for avoiding war, particularly nuclear war, and promoting negotiations on disarmament with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament;

(d) To establish adequate verification of the implementation of disarmament or arms limitation measures;

(e) To stop arms assistance to countries committing aggression and to stop exploiting the Third World area merely for the sake of self-interest which, if they do not stop, will create a further arms race and increase the defence spending of neighbouring countries;

(f) To give their support to the successful holding of the World Disarmament Campaign and to contribute to the implementation of specific actions aimed at mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, such as collecting signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament;

(g) To contribute to halting the deterioration of the international situation, to stimulate developments in the world towards world peace and to support all efforts directed towards the solution of crises, opposing all forms of aggression, intervention, interference in the internal affairs of independent States and pressure on such States;

(h) To seek ways and means of channelling the enormous human, natural, scientific and technological resources now being wasted on the arms race towards improving the lot of mankind through economic and social development and the eradication of hunger, disease and other acute economic and social problems;

4. Calls upon the Parliaments and Governments of the European countries, Canada and the United States of America to make every effort to ensure that the Madrid Meeting of the CSCE, in the further course of its work, agrees on the adoption of a substantial and balanced final document including, in particular, a precise mandate for a Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe; this Conference should be held within the framework of the CSCE process and should deal, in its first phase, with confidence- and security-building measures which should be militarily significant, politically binding and provided with adequate forms of verification which correspond to their content;

5. Calls for the cessation of the stationing and development of medium-range missiles in Europe, the withdrawal and destruction of existing missiles, and the elimination of all nuclear weapons from the continent;

6. Advocates the reduction of military activities of all the blocs and their termination, and the establishment between the two major blocs and, in general, between the two parties, of a maximum ceiling for the main weapons;

7. Calls upon Parliaments, National Groups and Governments to devote even greater attention and priority to the problems of disarmament, including nuclear weapons;

8. Advocates the establishment, within the framework of the United Nations, of an international body empowered to monitor and inspect the implementation of the disarmament measures adopted, full support being accorded to it by Governments;

9. Calls on Parliaments and Governments to work firmly for the settlement of all conflicts between States solely by peaceful means, for the elimination of present conflicts and their settlement by political means and by talks, and for the prevention of the emergence of any new military conflict or confrontation;

C

10. Requests the Executive Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to set up a working group to study and report to the Council on the feasibility of creating a permanent committee to which parliamentarians from member Groups could appeal if their country should become involved or likely to become involved in a conflict with the country of another member Group.

THE SITUATION IN LEBANON AND THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION

(Resolution adopted by 617 votes to 32, with 138 abstentions)

The 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Faithful to its principles and to those of the United Nations Charter,

Considering with grief that, on 6 June 1982, after launching savage air raids against Beirut and dozens of towns, villages and Lebanese and Palestinian refugee camps, Israel invaded Lebanon by land, sea and air, employing vast quantities of deadly weapons, including weapons prohibited by international law,

Recalling the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, and specifically Security Council resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 520 (1982) and 521 (1982) concerning Israeli aggression in Lebanon,

Recalling, in particular, Security Council resolutions 512 (1982) and 513 (1982) which call for respect for the rights of the civilian populations without any discrimination and condemn all acts of violence against those populations,

Recalling also the resolutions adopted on the Middle East problem and the Palestinian question by Inter-Parliamentary Conferences and the Inter-Parliamentary Council, particularly those concerning the condemnation of Israel's violations of the rights of the Palestinian people, its occupation of Arab territories following the June 1967 aggression, its illegal decision to annex Jerusalem which it considers as Israel's eternal capital, the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, the bombing of the Iraqi reactor devoted to scientific and peaceful purposes, the establishment of settlements and the modification of the demographic structure of the occupied territories,

Declaring that all the pretexts put forward by Israel to justify its present and past aggressions against Lebanon are inadmissible and baseless, as is the justification of its conception of Israeli security and peace, all of which are merely a cover for its policy of aggression, expansion and usurpation of Arab and Palestinian lands and rights, and affirming that the recent aggression against Lebanon represents a dangerous escalation which imperils the security of neighbouring States and seriously threatens security and peace in the region and in the world,

Reaffirming the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the creation of an independent State on their national soil, and affirming that the PLO is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and that any negotiations regarding the Palestinian question, which is at the heart of the Middle East conflict, requires the full and entire participation of the PLO on an equal footing,

Noting with profound regret that one of the permanent members of the Security Council (United States of America) used its veto to prevent the Security Council from taking effective measures which could have dissuaded Israel from pursuing its aggression,

Expressing its deep indignation at the massacres carried out by the invading forces in Lebanon on 17 September - while this Conference was being held - in the Palestinian refugee centres at Chatila and Sabra in Beirut, costing the lives of thousands of unarmed innocent people,

Considering that this dreadful act constitutes the height of collective atrocity against innocent people and against all mankind,

A.

1. Firmly condemns Israeli aggression against Lebanese territory and the violation of Lebanese sovereignty, just as it condemns the Israeli forces of aggression for the massacre of innocent citizens of the Lebanese and Palestinian nations, the destruction of dwellings, villages and towns, the siege and subsequent occupation of Beirut and the uninterrupted bombing of residential areas with all kinds of weapons prohibited by international law;

2. Calls for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces of aggression from all Lebanese territories and demands that the legitimate Lebanese authorities should have the possibility of extending their sovereignty throughout the Lebanese national territory, as well as the implementation of Security Council resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982);

3. Calls for the release by Israel of all detained Palestinians and Lebanese, and demands that Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners should be treated as prisoners of war in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention;

4. Vigorously denounces the attitude of the Israeli Parliament (the Knesset) which, by a large majority, decided to support its Government's aggression against Lebanon, and asserts that this and other previous decisions regarding the annexation of Jerusalem and of the Golan and support for aggressive and expansionist acts are in violation of the commitments of the members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, whose first concern must be for the safeguard of peace, disarmament, the liberation of peoples and respect for human rights and international legitimacy, and calls for a re-evaluation by the Inter-Parliamentary Union of the Israeli Parliament's behaviour with regard to the principles of the Union;

5. Invites the Parliaments of the world to exert pressure on their respective Governments to apply the resolution adopted at the 9th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on 5 February 1981 and the resolution adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its meeting in Lagos on 17 April 1982, which called upon all UN member States:

   (a) To refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance which Israel receives from them;

(b) To refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel;

(c) To suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel;

(d) To sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel;

6. Demands that the United States of America put an end to military and economic aid to Israel which has enabled it to commit its criminal aggression against Lebanon;

7. Requests the establishment by the Inter-Parliamentary Council of a committee to investigate the following points:

(a) The indiscriminate bombing of residential areas, schools and hospitals and the massacre of the sick and of women and children;

(b) The weapons employed in the course of Israel's aggression against Lebanon;

(c) The conditions of detention of imprisoned Lebanese and Palestinian combatants;

on the understanding that the committee will present a report on its activities to the Executive Committee, for submission to the next meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Council in April 1983;

B.

1. Once again calls upon Israel to withdraw immediately from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, to abandon the settlements, to refrain from establishing any new settlements, to facilitate the return of displaced and expelled Palestinians and to put an end to all its acts of oppression against persons resisting Israeli occupation;

2. Considers that the principles embodied in the decision of the Twelfth Arab Summit in Fez concerning the invasion of Lebanon by Israel and the Palestinian question constitute a basis for a just and permanent solution of the Middle East problem and of the Palestinian question, and affirms that international legitimacy must be the essential basis of any settlement of the Palestinian question;

3. Appeals to all the parties concerned to undertake, as soon as conditions permit, within the framework of the United Nations, negotiation for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, taking into consideration all the relevant United Nations resolutions;

*
* *

Requests the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to include in the annual Report that he will present to the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference information on Israel's implementation of this resolution and of United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions demanding an immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon.

PROPOSAL FOR A DEFINITE PEACE BETWEEN IRAQ AND IRAN

(Resolution adopted without a vote)

The 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Reaffirming its conviction that the only viable way of settling controversial issues between States is by means of negotiation, and stressing the necessity to renounce completely the threat or use of force in the settlement of differences between States or peoples,

Recalling United Nations Security Council resolutions 479 (1980) and 514 (1982),

Deeply concerned at the prolongation of the conflict between the two countries, resulting in heavy losses of human life and considerable material damage and endangering peace and security,

Taking note of the efforts at mediation pursued notably by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his representative, as well as by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

1. Calls for an immediate cease-fire and an end to all military operations, as well as for the withdrawal of all forces to within their internationally recognized boundaries;

2. Calls upon all parties to the conflict to co-operate fully with the mediation efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to establishing a basis for negotiations aimed at the achievement of a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement of the conflict.

THE INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

(Resolution adopted by 439 votes to 164, with 88 abstentions)

The 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Having considered in general the search for a political solution to the problem of invasion and occupation by foreign troops, and taking into account in particular the situation in Afghanistan,

1. Urges the implementation of the resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Council of 12 April 1980 and of the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference of 23 September 1980, the resolution of the Third Islamic Conference held from 25 to 28 January 1981 and the United Nations General Assembly resolution of 18 November 1981 calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan in order to enable its people to determine their own form of government and choose their economic, political and social systems free from outside intervention, subversion, coercicion or constraint of any kind whatsoever and appealing to all States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan;

2. Calls therefore upon the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan at the earliest possible date, inviting the parties concerned to agree to the urgent achievement of a political solution in accordance with the provisions of the resolution referred to above.

THE ETHIOPIAN AGRESSION AGAINST THE SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND THE DANGERS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY THAT CAN RESULT FROM IT

(Resolution adopted by 365 votes to 170, with 170 abstentions)

The 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Mindful of the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State, or from acting in any manner inconsistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Aware that the Ethiopian invasion tends to destabilize the whole region and presents a threat to international peace and security,

1. Strongly condemns the military invasion carried out by Ethiopia and its allies and directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Somali Democratic Republic;

2 Deplores the continuing conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia, calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities, urges all parties to the conflict to negotiate a political solution in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, and also requests the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territory of the Somali Democratic Republic.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY INSTITUTIONS WITH RESPECT FOR THE CONSTITUTION AND THEIR WORK IN THE SPHERE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(Resolution adopted without a vote)

The 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling that parliamentary institutions represent a fundamental element of the balance of powers in democratic systems, that they play a significant part in guaranteeing respect for the Constitution and human rights, and that they assume an important role in the field of international relations,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, particularly Chapters I and II, and the commitment of member States thereto,

Considering that the development of parliamentary institutions in the spirit of respect for the Constitution and the codification of the peaceful foundations of foreign policy of States in national legislation contribute to the achievement of peaceful co-operation among States,

Stressing that since they are chosen by the people through free and fair elections held at regular intervals, parliamentarians represent, on the one hand, a very strong link between Parliaments of different countries as illustrated by the close contacts within the Inter-Parliamentary Union and constitute, on the other hand, the irreplaceable intermediaries in the permanent maintenance of the indispensable dialogue between the organs of power and the citizens, including on the problems of international relations,

Convinced of the need to improve and make better use of the forms and methods of action of Parliaments for influencing the foreign policy of Governments in order that it may serve the cause of peace, international security, friendship and co-operation among peoples,

1. Invites Parliaments, with due regard to the Constitutions and traditions of their countries, to seek appropriate methods and forms of action with a view to building up their influence over the foreign policy of their Governments so that the latter may make a greater contribution to strengthening international peace and security, to promoting détente and the disarmament process, and to developing co-operation, friendship and trust among peoples;

2. Recommends more particularly the following forms of parliamentary activity which help to direct the Government's foreign policy and foster its monitoring by Parliament :

- Systematic and public examination, within Parliament and its specialized bodies, of major foreign policy issues with special reference to international peace and security, cessation of the arms race and disarmament;

- Submission for parliamentary approval of all important international treaties and agreements to which Governments intend that their countries should become party, the harmonization of their domestic legislation with such treaties and agreements and the adoption of provisions enabling national Parliaments to monitor their effective implementation;

- The various ways in which Parliament is informed about major negotiations conducted by the Government, its policy in international organizations and the activity of such organizations;

- Inclusion in domestic legislation, by means which accord with the democratic practices and procedures of each country, of the principles of relations between States which are enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and other international legal instruments;

3. Encourages all parliamentarians to keep themselves closely informed of their Governments' foreign policy and to endeavour to influence its course, by all the means at their disposal, in a direction favourable to world peace, respect for human rights and achievement of the objectives of the United Nations;

4. Considers that the strengthening of inter-parliamentary contacts, at the international level, designed to promote mutual respect and understanding is essential for that purpose;

5. Calls on all Parliaments to draft and to enact, in their respective countries, legislation guaranteeing political and economic freedom for all mass media to enable, inter alia, a free, fair and full exchange of views on relations between States and thus promote mutual understanding among them in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and the Statutes of the Inter-Parliamentary Union;

6. Encourages the governing bodies of all countries to foster citizens' participation in political decision-making, free of undue interference by institutionalized pressure groups, by establishing, through democratic means, decentralized representative institutions with real power and adequate financial resources, as well as other possible means in the spirit of the Constitution and traditions of each country;

7. Calls on the Parliaments of all countries to exercise vigilant, concrete and permanent oversight of governmental action, particularly in the field of international relations, and to provide themselves for that purpose with investigatory, study and forecasting techniques which are reliable and independent of the Executive, particularly through modern means of information and including the use of appropriate parliamentary committees with wide investigatory powers;

8. Urges all Parliaments to guarantee the inviolability of parliamentarians' rights, including those who are in the minority, in the exercise of their mandates, particularly in respect of relations between States;

9. Calls on Parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to seek appropriate means of strengthening the participation of parliamentarians in the work of the United Nations;

10. Calls on Parliaments to consider the concept of human rights as one and indivisible, including political, economic and social rights, the rights of individuals and peoples, freedom of opinion, expression and association and the right to life;

11. Encourages Parliaments to inform each other, including through the Inter-Parliamentary Union, of their activities in the international field;

12. Invites Parliaments and Governments to take into consideration the resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Conferences and brought to their attention, in conformity with the Statutes of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, by the respective National Groups.

HUNGER IN THE WORLD

MAIN TOPICS:

(a) FOOD PRODUCTION AND FOOD DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION WITHIN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES;

(b) FOOD SUPPLIES ON THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET TO THE LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES AT PRICES THEY CAN AFFORD;

(c) FOOD AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES UNTIL THEY REACH AN APPROPRIATE DEGREE OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

(Resolution adopted without a vote)

The 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling:

(a) The Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the World Food Conference (Rome, November 1974);

(b) The Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order adopted by the United Nations (New York, May 1974);

(c) The Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (Rome, July 1979);

(d) The recommendations adopted by the World Food Council at its eighth meeting at ministerial level (Acapulco, June 1982);

(e) The resolutions adopted by the 36th session of the UN General Assembly on the report of the World Food Council, on food and agriculture, on the food and agriculture situation in Africa and on the convening of a World Population Conference (New York, December 1981);

(f) The World Conservation Strategy (1980) and its emphasis on the need to monitor essential ecological processes and life-support systems, and the need to preserve genetic diversity and to ensure the sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems,

(g) The Colombo Declaration issued by the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (September 1979) and the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development in Africa (Nairobi, July 1981);

(h) The resolution on population trends and economic and social development adopted by the 61st Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Tokyo, October 1974) and the resolution of the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference on the Third United Nations Development Decade (Berlin (GDR), September 1980);

(i) The Joint Statement by the Chairmen of the North-South Summit Meeting in Cancún (October 1981),

Also recalling the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, adopted at the 35th session of the UN General Assembly in December 1980, and reiterating the urgent need to adopt comprehensive measures, both on a national and an international scale, directed to attaining the purposes and aims of the IDS with respect to promoting agricultural and food development in developing countries,

Taking into consideration the Report by the Independent Commission on International Development Issues, chaired by Mr. Willy Brandt, of 12 February 1980,

Taking also into consideration the appeal of 24 June 1981 against carnage by hunger, signed by 79 Nobel Prize Winners and supported by many Heads of State and Government, Ministers, members of Parliament, heads of international organizations, local administrators, intellectuals, churchmen and ordinary citizens of different countries,

Aware that hundreds of millions of people, especially women and young children, suffer from hunger and that, if present trends continue, the number of hungry will be much higher by the end of the century,

Aware that hunger and malnutrition are usually not due to lack of food per se but rather to a state of poverty of the ill-nourished groups, denying them access to supplies that are available in the market, and that in general efforts to increase food production cannot solve the food problem unless simultaneous action is taken to reduce poverty,

Considering that the rational development of a country can only be undertaken if its people are first able to feed themselves,

Highlighting the importance of international co-operation in matters pertaining to food, financing, trade, science and technology as a means of contributing to agricultural and food development in developing countries and of increasing these nations' food production, storage and distribution capacities, leading to maximum food self-sufficiency,

Realizing that the food situation is particularly disturbing in certain low-income countries where food production has been lagging behind population growth and demand, resulting in rapid increases in food imports which further weaken their balance of payments, and exposing the population concerned to the risks of relying on volatile markets,

Expressing keen anxiety at demographic pressures which, in the years to come, cannot but worsen the food deficit which the developing countries are experiencing, especially if no definite structural solution is found to the pressing food problems facing them,

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Deploring the squandering of vast resources - financial, material and manpower - on the production and deployment of arms, which could otherwise be used to combat hunger in the world and ease the burden of the less fortunate peoples in all countries,

Recognizing that hunger and malnutrition are aspects of the general problem of under-development and that a reduction in the disparities between the industrial and the developing countries also contributes to alleviating political tension, to strengthening the independence of the developing countries and to maintaining world peace,

Recognizing that in numerous developing countries hunger and malnutrition are, historically speaking, due to the fact that these countries have experienced a period of colonial oppression during which, for a long time, single-crop agriculture in the interest of the colonialists prevented the development of agriculture and food products,

Also recognizing the global and interrelated nature of international economic negotiations and, consequently, that food forms an indivisible part of the set of topics to be taken up in negotiations, with the aim of contributing to an urgent and lasting solution to the food problems affecting insufficiently developed countries,

1. Solemnly declares that access to food constitutes a fundamental human necessity and a universal human right;

2. Requests Parliaments and Governments to consider the solution of the problem of the eradication of hunger in the world as one of the principal objectives of the national and international development strategies within the framework of the World Food Council recommendations;

3. Stresses that the solution to the food problems in developing countries and their objective of greater self-reliance in food are first and foremost the responsibility of the developing countries themselves;

4. Stresses the fact that the solution to food problems in developing countries is linked to the overall development of these nations, and emphasizes that a more equitable distribution of incomes and wealth represents an essential prerequisite for ensuring everyone's access to food;

5. Believes that the main purpose of food aid should be to help the developing countries to cope with emergency situations arising in particular from a difficult economic climate or a disaster, and must not replace or impair their own efforts to reduce their food deficit;

6. Expresses its deep concern at the perpetuation and deepening of the phenomena of crisis and instability in the world economy and international economic relations, in view of the grave dangers which these represent for the economic and social development of all countries, particularly for that of the developing countries, and in view of their impact on hunger and malnutrition;

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7. Believes also that, if adequate steps are taken so that it loses its disincentive effect on food production, food aid can serve as an important development resource for use in the fight against hunger;

8. Draws attention to the fact that food aid and food trade should not be used for exerting political and economic pressure on the countries receiving food aid;

9. Also considers, nevertheless, that developing countries require an additional massive flow of real financial resources, the transfer of technology and technological know-how, as well as technical assistance in keeping with the strategies adopted by receiver countries in the food sector and in the strictest respect for national sovereignty and self-determination, enabling progress in the direction of food-production structures aimed at eliminating hunger and malnutrition and promoting all-round development;

10. Welcomes the agreement on replenishing the International Fund for Agriculture and Development reached at the beginning of 1982;

11. Welcomes the achievement in 1981 of the annual 500,000 tonnes cereal target established for the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) and invites broader participation by the international community in the context of voluntary pledges made in concert with the World Food Programme's biennial pledging conferences, so that the target will continue to be met or exceeded;

12. Invites the international community to extend the Food Aid Convention, 1980 (FAC) due to expire on 30 June 1983, with the hope that additional commitments from existing signatories of the Convention and potential new members will be forthcoming to allow the FAC target of 10 million tonnes of cereals to be achieved;

13. Welcomes the International Monetary Fund's decision in 1981 to create an additional import facility for countries with high food-import requirements coupled with balance-of-payments deficits;

14. Affirms likewise that protectionism in all its forms is harmful to the aims of liberalizing world trade and ensuring access to the markets of developed countries for products of developing countries, thus depriving the latter of continuous resources capable of expediting the modernization of their agriculture and an increase in food production and productivity;

15. Affirms that protectionism *per se* does not develop viable, efficient and adequate farm enterprises but rather withholds from all peoples the benefits of international specialization in all foodstuffs;

16. Calls upon the industrialized countries to take positive steps towards the improvement of international markets for food, so as to promote stability of prices through commodity agreements and similar arrangements and better access and terms of trade for the developing countries;

17. Considers that adequate markets should be ensured for exports of developing countries in particular, together with fair prices and protection against any damage caused to developing economies by fluctuating supplies of exported commodities and to health;

18. Calls upon all developing countries, while securing adequate markets for artificial, processed and preserved foodstuffs, especially children's powdered milk and other dairy products, to undertake all appropriate measures to prevent any damage caused to the health of their peoples;

19. Regrets that the minimum amount of food aid of 10 million tonnes of grain per annum called for by the World Food Conference in 1974 has not yet been achieved, and calls upon new donors to come forward and shoulder their fair share of the international community's obligations;

20. Calls on Parliaments and Governments to work for the reduction of military expenditure and the exclusive allocation of the considerable human, financial and material resources thus released to the peaceful economic and social development of peoples, facilitating at the same time the allocation of increased funds for agricultural needs and the eradication of hunger;

21. Urges all member States of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, particularly countries able to afford it, to take all legislative and other appropriate measures to ensure the timely, adequate and continuous flow of resources to the Fund under the first replenishment, and to increase their financial commitments in real terms under the second replenishment for the period 1984-1986 so that the Fund can continue its task of increasing food production, improving nutritional standards and increasing the incomes of small farmers and share-croppers;

22. Urges Parliaments and Governments of all countries to intensify their efforts to adopt food grain policies, targets and objectives, and to build up food security reserves consistent with the guidelines of the FAO Plan of Action on World Food Security;

23. Calls on the Parliaments and Governments of all countries to demonstrate greater international solidarity in their efforts to conquer hunger;

24. Calls on the industrialized countries - those with market economies as well as those with centrally planned economies - to make available, within the framework of international co-operation, appropriate technology to the developing countries in order to help them to increase their agricultural production;

25. Calls on all countries, especially the developed countries, to put scientific knowledge to more benevolent use, such as ensuring water supply, in particular through the development of artificial rainfall, so that mankind may be less dependent on nature for the production of food, particularly in the developing countries;

26. Urges the industrialized countries to adjust their aid policies so as to give the highest priority, in so far as they are consistent with the perceived and stated priorities of individual recipient Governments, to:

(a) Projects and programmes which are oriented towards production for local consumption, in a context of increasing equity in access to land, water and other productive resources and inputs;

(b) Provision of accessible credit to food producers, including producer-controlled co-operatives;

(c) Programmes and projects which are aimed at helping local producers to obtain reasonable market return for surplus local foods;

(d) "Producer-based" research into increasing the production of local food and seed crops;

(e) Projects and programmes which both give recognition and support to women in their role as food producers and are aimed at protecting children;

(f) Infrastructural development which is directed towards improving local food storage and rural transport;

(g) Programmes and projects which provide inputs (water, seed, draught power, etc.) that are appropriate and needed by the small producer;

(h) The marketing of food products;

27. Recommends to the developing countries that they increase the efforts already made with a view to improving their agriculture so that their production may be compatible with their rates of population growth in order that benefits of this modernization be equitably distributed;

28. Urges all Governments to consider population growth as an important variable in the fight against hunger and for development;

29. Calls on all developing countries to undertake appropriate economic and social reforms which support the food production complex, inter alia, through such measures as a policy of remunerative agricultural prices for the producer, cultivation of new land, land redistribution and improvement of farm systems;

30. Calls on all Governments concerned to ensure that in efforts to increase food production due attention is given to the need for conservation, in particular of soil, water and genetic resources, and to prevent the settlement of marginal areas unsuitable for sustained food production;

31. Recommends that the National Groups together with their respective Parliaments and Governments give special attention to the implementation of the resolution on the "Problem of refugees: its juridical and humanitarian aspects", adopted by the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Berlin (GDR), particularly in order to meet the food needs of refugees around the world and to reduce the difficulties faced by the countries of asylum, particularly in Africa and Asia, in supplying food for these refugees;

32. Urges Governments concerned to ensure that in their development efforts due care is taken to improve the social and economic position of women with a view to reducing malnutrition amongst women and small children;

33. Calls on Parliaments to observe 16 October of each year as World Food Day and each year to organize on that occasion special activities related to national and world food and agricultural problems;

34. Calls upon Parliaments to study the possibility of proclaiming 1984 as International Food Year and taking steps to promote greater awareness of the seriousness of food problems and to provide greater assistance to the developing countries concerned, bearing in mind that the World Food Council has been requested to prepare a progress report on the 10th anniversary of the World Food Conference;

35. Urges all National Groups to act in accordance with this resolution in their dealings with their Parliaments and Governments.

THE STATE OF THE WORLD ENVIRONMENT TEN YEARS AFTER THE UN CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT AT STOCKHOLM. STEPS TO BE TAKEN, INCLUDING IN THE FIELD OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION

(Résolution adopted without a vote)

The 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the international community for the preservation and improvement of the environment, and considering that, despite growing economic difficulties in all parts of the world, particularly in the least developed countries, environmental protection should not be neglected,

Considering that sound management of the environment, as the foundation of sustained economic and social development, requires increased efforts even in time of economic difficulties,

Bearing in mind the main features of the International Development Strategy of the Third United Nations Development Decade adopted in December 1980 by the 35th session of the UN General Assembly with regard to the environment and human settlements,

Noting the early and continuing concern expressed by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in environmental protection and the conservation of resources,

Mindful of the role of the Inter-Parliamentary Union as an observer at the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm,

Noting with satisfaction the presence at the Session of a Special Character of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) held at Nairobi in May 1982 of a representative of the Committee on Education, Science, Culture and Environment of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

Noting the significance and the importance of principle of the decisions of the 35th and 36th sessions of the UN General Assembly on the historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations,

Bearing in mind the fundamental principles and the recommendations adopted by the Stockholm Conference in June 1972, as well as principles adopted in Nairobi at the Session of a Special Character convened by the UNEP in May 1982,

Noting that scientific and technological progress has, since that Conference, made it possible to improve the preservation of the human environment, particularly through better management of natural resources and better monitoring of the effects of pollutants on fauna, flora, soils, the atmosphere and waters,

Concerned nevertheless at the consensus that the Action Plan adopted in Stockholm has been fulfilled only partially and that its results cannot be considered satisfactory owing, among other reasons, to inadequate co-ordination of approaches and efforts, a lack of resource availability and unequal distribution of the same,

Bearing in mind that the manner of considering problems by sectors - within the framework of global protection of the environment - is too narrow and that the awareness of the interdependence of resources, environment, population and development must be strengthened in all countries,

Wishing account to be taken of environmental protection requirements during the planning and implementation of industrial projects, particularly in the developing countries,

Aware of the fact that poverty and over-consumption increase the dangers facing the environment and that one of the main instruments for reversing the process of environmental degradation resides in the establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Commending UNEP as the world institution for dealing with environmental problems and for co-ordination of environmental activities throughout the UN system,

Aware of the successful efforts of UNEP in instigating and co-ordinating international programmes to assess global environmental trends, to conserve the natural heritage of mankind, to abate pollution and to improve the quality of human environment,

Aware also of the difficulties experienced by UNEP in meeting the diverse expectations of all nations and in obtaining the funds necessary to implement its programme,

Commending the co-operation carried out under the Regional Seas Programme of UNEP to preserve the marine environment in ten regions of the world,

Recognizing the seriousness of transboundary air pollution in several regions of the world,

Recognizing the need for the further development of environmental law, and endorsing the Montevideo Conclusions and Recommendations of the Meeting of Senior Government Officials Expert in Environmental Law (28 October - 6 November 1981),

Deploring the fact that the nuclear and chemical weapons used in the past will continue to have disastrous effects on the environment for decades and on several successive generations,

Emphasizing that a vital element for the preservation of the world's environment at the present time is the removal of the threat of war, more especially nuclear war, and the ending of the arms race,

1. Reaffirms its strong and continuing support of the environmental Principles and Recommendations of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment;

2. Calls for closer international co-operation so that the present serious problems of people, resources, environment (including desertification) and development can be better managed in the future;

3. Calls for international co-operation to bring about the improvement of sanitary conditions in human settlements and to arrange for the supply of clean drinking water to people in developing and under-developed countries;

4. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments to develop the capabilities of their countries to predict adequately the environmental consequences of economic activities and technological development, and to include the environmental aspect in all planning of economic activities;

5. Emphasizes that, in solving environmental problems, policies that are anticipatory and preventive in character should be promoted, for economic reasons as well;

6. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments to constitute ministries, departments, agencies, authorities, commissions or bureaus in accordance with the administrative system of each country to deal specifically with environment;

7. Calls upon Governments to encourage the development of an inter-disciplinary approach to the study of environmental problems having an international dimension, and particularly to encourage national and international efforts by the interested organizations, enterprises and firms in the development, production and improvement of equipment designed for monitoring, protecting and enhancing the quality of the environment;

8. Calls on Parliaments and Governments to take the necessary measures:

   (a) To create forums comprising interested members of Parliament for promoting the cause of the environment;

   (b) To organize a broad exchange of the achievements of science and engineering in the field of environmental protection through the holding of international congresses, conferences and other meetings between scientists and political leaders;

   (c) To intensify the popularization of environmental protection measures through the mass media;

   (d) To promote the development of environmental education through the organization of special instruction courses at all levels, including the elementary level;

(e) To make public opinion aware of the idea that preventive and integrated environmental protection will not be possible in the long run unless the industrial society rethinks and modifies its present consumer habits;

9. Calls on the National Groups to take action directed towards their Parliaments and Governments in order to promote :

(a) The ratification of the existing international treaties and agreements in the field of environment and the adoption of the necessary measures for their implementation;

(b) The development and harmonization of national legislation in the field of environment, and to promote to that end co-operation between countries with a view to a better knowledge of national environmental legislation;

(c) The adoption of State plans and the implementation of measures aimed at safeguarding and improving the environment and at the rational utilization of natural resources;

(d) Support for the International Development Strategy of the Third United Nations Development Decade and the establishment of a New International Economic Order;

(e) The achievement of the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy;

10. Urges the industrialized countries to evaluate carefully, in close co-operation with the developing countries, the consequences of development aid and all international support measures, as well as the scope thereof, in order to promote environmentally sound development in all sectors of the developing countries;

11. Calls for the establishment of a system for the mobilization of international funding for implementing specific environmental projects in the developing countries;

12. Calls upon the National Groups to support and strengthen UNEP by urging their competent national authorities to co-operate in its activities and provide essential financial support;

13. Urges Governments to act in full accordance with the undertakings contained in the Stockholm Declaration and Plan of Action, reaffirmed by the Nairobi Declaration adopted in May 1982 by the Governing Council at the UNEP Session of a Special Character, and to be guided by the Governing Council's resolution at that Session on the main environmental directions and priorities for the period 1982-1992;

14. Urges National Groups to support the numerous efforts of UNEP in collaboration with other competent international organizations;

15. Endorses the resolutions of the 35th and 36th sessions of the UN General Assembly on the historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations;

16. Calls upon National Groups to encourage their competent national authorities to promote and expand co-operation in scientific research and environment management, and urges that, where transboundary pollution problems occur, National Groups take every opportunity to promote, for example, within the framework of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, activity to ameliorate these problems;

17. Urgently calls on all Governments and Parliaments to redouble their efforts aimed at maintaining peace and security on earth as the most important condition for preserving the biosphere for present and future generations, pursuing the policy of détente, curbing and halting the arms race and bringing about genuine disarmament and a reduction in defence budgets, thus avoiding the squandering of intellectual and material resources used in the production of arms.

ELIMINATION OF COLONIALISM AND COMBATING OF NEO-COLONIALISM, AND PARTICULARLY THE NEED TO TAKE MEASURES FOR THE IMMEDIATE AND STRICT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN PLAN FOR NAMIBIA

(Resolution adopted by 466 votes to 48, with 72 abstentions)

The 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in UN General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all colonially, neo-colonially and racially oppressed peoples to self-determination, independence and national sovereignty and their right to strive for independence by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle,

Aware of the serious threat to international peace and security caused by the continuing policies of colonialism and racism of certain colonial Powers, especially the racist régimes,

Aware that, faced with peoples' movements and the breakdown of colonialism, imperialism has had to resort to a masked colonialist policy at both the economic and the cultural level so as to maintain its domination and exploitation, in violation of peoples' sovereignty over their countries' resources and natural wealth and over their national cultural heritage,

Firmly convinced that only the total elimination of colonialism and neo-colonialism - a prerequisite for international peace and détente - can ensure the advent of a truly humane world,

Recalling that despite the many relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, the peoples of Namibia and South Africa continue to be subjected to the most inhuman colonialist and racist policy as a result of the refusal of the South African régime to comply with international decisions,

Recalling, in particular, the United Nations resolution by which South Africa's mandate over the territory of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, was terminated and Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) which contain the basis for a political settlement in Namibia,

Deeply concerned at South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, the imposition of apartheid on its people and South Africa's defiance of all resolutions of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other international organizations on the status and rights of the Namibian people, and at the intensification of the military occupation of Namibia,

Rejecting the linkage that some countries wish to establish between the negotiations for the independence of Namibia and the question of the Cuban troops in Angola,

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Alarmed by the frequent cases of South African aggression against neighbouring independent African States,

Deeply concerned at the actions of destabilization perpetrated by the racist South African régime which recruits, trains, arms, finances and infiltrates bandits and mercenaries into Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Angola and the Seychelles,

Profoundly concerned at the occupation of the southern part of Angola by troops of the racist South African régime,

Concerned at the so-called "independent homelands" under the bantustanization policy created by the racist South African régime for the maintenance of the apartheid philosophy and system,

Further concerned at the facilities and encouragements given by the United Kingdom to these so-called "independent homelands" in the name of cultural and other activities,

Aware that any action whatever which may lead to the recognition, de facto or de jure, directly or indirectly, of the Bantustans created by the Pretoria régime constitutes approval of the system and doctrine of apartheid and treason with regard to the people of South Africa,

Realizing that acquisition by the apartheid régime, with the help of some Western Powers and Israel, of a nuclear potential may have far-reaching dangerous consequences for the situation in southern Africa and international security as a whole,

Indignant at the support received by the apartheid régime from certain Western Powers and at its ties with Israel,

Concerned at the persecution, arrest, imprisonment, torture and murder of South African and Namibian freedom-fighters opposing apartheid, particularly the death sentences passed on South African patriots and recently carried out,

Strongly deploring the fact that despite the unanimity of the international community regarding the application of mandatory sanctions against the South African Government under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the United States of America deliberately opposed this by its veto,

Recalling UN General Assembly resolution 36/121 A-F of 10 December 1981 and 36/172 A-P of 17 December 1981 on the questions of Namibia and the South African Government's policy of apartheid, and, in particular, resolution 36/172 B which proclaims 1982 as the "International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa",

Bearing in mind that the people of Western Sahara are still deprived of their right to self-determination and independence, owing to the occupation of their territory by Morocco,

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Bearing in mind the referendum aimed at enabling the Sahraoui people to express on a free, general and regular basis their will for self-determination of Western Sahara,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, UN General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as other relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Organization of African Unity and the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

Concerned at the situation in Western Sahara which causes a serious threat to the security and peace of the countries in the region,

Concerned at the aggravation of the situation in East Timor whose people are not only prevented from acceding to self-determination and independence but are also a victim of genocide,

Concerned at the invasion of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) by the United Kingdom in May 1982, with the open support of the Government of the United States of America, and likewise concerned to find ways and means of restoring the sovereign rights of the Republic of Argentina over the Falklands Islands (Malvinas), under the present illegal occupation by the United Kingdom,

Gravely concerned at the colonial situation still prevailing in Guam, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Puerto Rico, the British Virgin Islands, the American Virgin Islands, Micronesia and other so-called "small territories" under British and French domination,

Bearing in mind the contribution which Parliaments can make to mobilizing world public opinion and adopting practical and effective measures against colonialism in all of its forms and manifestations,

Reaffirming the resolution on "Urgent measures for the liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism in the world and the practices of apartheid in Namibia and South Africa, and safeguarding of ethnic minorities", adopted by the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference which took place at Havana in September 1981,

Aware once more of the need to call on all Governments and Parliaments of the world to assume their responsibility for putting an end to colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and zionism,

Considering that the eradication of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism is also the responsibility of Parliaments and that it is necessary and urgent to take measures to this end, particularly with regard to the immediate and strict implementation of the resolutions on Namibia adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council,

1. Reaffirms the right of all peoples to self-determination, independence, liberty and sovereignty;

2. Recognizes the right of all peoples under colonial, neo-colonial and racist domination to strive by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, for their liberation;

3. Asserts that the struggle to liquidate colonialism and neo-colonialism is closely bound up with the struggle of peoples to establish a new, just and equitable international economic order, to gain sovereignty over their countries' resources and natural wealth and to defend their national cultural heritage;

4. Reaffirms the legitimate right of the people of Namibia to strive by all means at their disposal to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

5. Calls on all peace-loving nations and international organizations to contribute generously to the liberation struggle of the peoples still under colonial domination;

6. Urges all Governments and Parliaments, international and regional organizations, public institutions and non-governmental and intergovernmental agencies to contribute to the elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all their consequences;

7. Condemns the racist South African régime for its illegal occupation of Namibia and demands the immediate withdrawal of South African troops and administration from Namibia, genuine independence and respect for the territorial integrity of the country, including Walvis Bay;

8. Condemns South Africa's defiance of UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Namibia;

9. Reaffirms the separation of the decolonization process of Namibia from the question of the Cuban troops in Angola;

10. Urges the international community to render every support to SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

11. Strongly urges the Western Contact Group to exert enough pressure to induce South Africa to co-operate in the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), leading to majority rule in Namibia;

12. Rejects the manoeuvres by some members of the Contact Group aimed at subverting the provisions of that resolution, removing the Namibian problem from UN jurisdiction and solving it on a neo-colonialist basis;

13. Deplores once more the growing collaboration of the United States of America, Israel and other Western Powers with the racist South African régime;

14. Urges the UN Security Council to fulfil its responsibility under the UN Charter by applying against South Africa the mandatory sanctions provided for in Chapter VII;

15. Appeals to the United States of America as a Permanent Member of the UN Security Council to comply with the demands of an overwhelming majority of countries regarding the imposition on South Africa of sanctions under Chapter VII of the UN Charter;

16. Condemns South Africa for its refusal to accept the decisions taken within the framework of the UN Plan for the Independence of Namibia;

17. Strongly condemns acts of military aggression and other acts of economic and political destabilization committed by South Africa against the front-line countries, i.e. Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Botswana;

18. Strongly condemns the acts of aggression, destabilization, and State terrorism perpetrated against Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, the Seychelles and Angola by the racist South African régime which recruits, trains, arms, supplies and finances bandits and mercenaries;

19. Demands that the racist South African régime immediately cease all aggressive acts and withdraw its troops from Angola;

20. Strongly condemns the South African racist régime for its policy of bantustanization in South Africa with a view to the maintenance of the apartheid system;

21. Condemns any action whatever which may lead, directly or indirectly, to the granting of de facto or de jure recognition of the Bantustans created by the racist South African régime;

22. Condemns the intensified military repression of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa practised by the racist régime, as well as the use by South Africa of the territory of Namibia as a springboard for criminal acts of aggression against the front-line countries in southern Africa, and the persecution, imprisonment, torture and murder of South African and Namibian freedom-fighters;

23. Demands the release of freedom-fighter Nelson Mandela, as well as all other South African political prisoners imprisoned for struggling for the rights of their people;

24. Supports SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and the South African liberation movements recognized by the OAU and the United Nations;

25. Reaffirms that a lasting solution of the conflict in Namibia can be achieved only with the participation of SWAPO;

26. Urges all Governments and Parliaments of the world to adopt urgent and effective measures to:

    (a) Terminate economic activities by their national entities in Namibia, South Africa and any other country under colonial and/or racist domination;

(b) Offer all possible moral and material assistance to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations;

(c) Contribute to the achievement of the goals of the "International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa";

27. Reiterates its support for the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their right to self-determination and independence, and therefore recalls the urgent need to implement the UN and OAU resolutions and decisions aimed at a fair and final settlement of the question of Western Sahara;

28. Firmly calls upon the OAU Implementation Committee to promote negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front for a peaceful settlement of the conflict with a view to facilitating the development of harmonious co-operation between all peoples of the region;

29. Calls to this end on Morocco and the Polisario Front to start negotiations for an immediate cease-fire and the conclusion of a peace agreement conducive to the fair implementation of the general, free and regular referendum for self-determination in Western Sahara;

30. Reaffirms the right of East Timor to self-determination and independence, and therefore condemns the use of force to prevent the people of East Timor from exercising that right;

31. Calls upon all parties concerned to reach a fair and final settlement of the situation of the people of East Timor;

32. Condemns the British aggression against the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) actively supported by the United States of America and reiterates its solidarity with the Republic of Argentina;

33. Supports the request made by twenty Latin American States for the inclusion of "The future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" as a supplementary item on the agenda of the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly;

34. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination, independence and sovereignty in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

35. Supports the decision by which the UN General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Decolonization in which the General Assembly was requested to include the case of Puerto Rico as a separate item on the agenda of its 37th session;

36. Reiterates its appeal to the United Kingdom and Spain to continue talks aimed at terminating the present political status of Gibraltar on the basis of United Nations and Inter-Parliamentary Union resolutions;

37. Invites all interested parties to support the decisions and resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council relating to the territories of Guam, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Micronesia, the British Virgin Islands, the American Virgin Islands and other so-called "small territories" still under colonial domination;

38. Condemns the existence of military and/or naval bases in colonial territories which impede the genuine independence of the peoples concerned, are detrimental to them and their sovereign right to their natural resources, and adversely affect the social and economic development of those territories;

39. Condemns, in accordance with the resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the United Nations (General Assembly and Security Council), the continuation by Israel of the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, as these settlements are a new form of colonialism;

40. Urges Parliaments:

(a) To support actively the implementation by the international community of specific measures to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism (including zionism) and apartheid in whatever countries they are practised;

(b) To increase support for the colonially oppressed peoples or those oppressed on racial, religious or other grounds and their legitimate representatives - the national liberation organizations recognized by the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations - in their struggle to exercise their right to independence and self-determination;

(c) To call for the withdrawal of foreign occupation troops and the removal of foreign military bases installed in free and sovereign countries against the will of their peoples;

(d) To demand the cessation of any illegal and arbitrary policy which impedes the full exercise of self-determination and sovereignty by those peoples over their entire national territory;

41. Calls upon Governments, Parliaments and international organizations to take measures aimed at increasing their activity for the elimination of all forms of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, recolonization, apartheid, racial discrimination, occupation, zionism and aggression or threats of aggression, to support all actions and initiatives in defence of the independence and sovereignty of all peoples, and to eliminate dangers to international peace and security.

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Interparliamentary Union Conference

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee print "Interparliamentary Union Conference" was numbered incorrectly. The correct designation is S. Prt. 98–41.

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